

discussed. There are pronounced silver Democrats who like him, but the fear is that the silver vote outside the Democratic party might refuse to support him.

All through the discussions of men as available candidates the suggestion runs that the nominee and platform must be so thoroughly committed to silver as to obtain the confidence of the voters not now allied to the Democratic party.

This fear of offending the Populists and pro-silver Republicans may drive the convention to nominate some man not acceptable to the regulars. Nothing in the way of fixing upon a candidate has crystallized yet, but the confidence of the silver wing in its ability to dominate the convention prompts its adherents to discuss men deemed available in the open and with assurances of agreeing upon a ticket.

The humiliating defeat of Carlisle in his State has not thrown the Cabinet into a state of mourning. Several of the members of Cleveland's official family are quietly checking at the overboard. President Cleveland has manifested a very great interest in the contest for supremacy within the party on the financial question.

He has sneered at the failure of Secretaries Smith, Herbert and Morton and Postmaster-General Wilson to control their respective States, and has pointed to Carlisle as the model of a statesman and a potent political manipulator. These taunts stung the members of the Cabinet so that they had lost sympathy for Carlisle. Herbert could not stay the silver tide in a single county in Alabama. Smith made a desperate struggle in Georgia, only to discover that the longer he battled the stronger silver grew.

Carlisle's Defeat the Worst. Morton succeeded in pulling off a small bolt and Wilson's own home county went against him and for silver. The scorned members of the Cabinet have the satisfaction of the company that misery imparts, even if they failed to make any impression upon their silver constituents. Carlisle, upon whom the President relied to carry his financial banner to victory, is the worst beaten man in the whole Cabinet.

Silver was a political movement organized with more skill and secrecy than that of the now victorious silver Democrats. Their first step of any importance was the conference held in this city last August, as the outcome of the Memphis convention. The movement was restricted to Democrats, and it was publicly announced that none save members in good standing in that party need apply for admission or consideration.

A committee of propaganda, consisting of Senators Harris, of Tennessee; Jones, of Arkansas; and Turpie, of Indiana; ex-Congressman Young, of Tennessee; Buck Heflin, of Illinois; and a number of others was appointed. The meeting and proceedings of this committee were ridiculed by papers and politicians. The sound money platform adopted by the Kentucky State Democratic convention was gloriously held to the public view, to demonstrate that the silver committee had taken up a doomed cause.

The members of the committee proceeded to do the work assigned to them. They made no noise, uttered no boasts, but silently and effectively proceeded to send out documents containing arguments in behalf of silver. Occasionally Senators Jones and Harris would be observed flitting about the Capitol very busily. Now and then they received visitors from various parts of the Union, but their business with them was disposed of in an unostentatious manner.

The pro-silver speeches delivered in Congress were sent where they would do the most good. No display was made and nobody outside the small number engaged in the work imagined that they required any of the slews of political warfare. The money used in disseminating silver literature was donated by adherents of the cause. The committee had no great sum, nor was one needed.

The Defeat of the Democratic ticket in Kentucky gave an impulse to the labors of the committee.

Figures were prepared and sent to Democrats everywhere showing that that defeat was the work of so-called Democrats, who preferred Republican success to the election of a free silver member of their party.

Surprise for the Gold Men.

Committees were appointed in all the States in which the Silverites proposed to make contests. Meantime the golden wing of the party was hugging the delusion that silver was dead. They could not discern any active work of the opposition going on; therefore the free coinage advocates were convinced that they were beaten.

It was determined by the gold people to make Kentucky the final burying ground of silver. The Administration put forth Secretary Carlisle to administer the final quietus to its Democratic opponents.

Lulled into fancied security by the apparent supineness of the silverites, the Administration postponed unmasking its golden batteries until last Monday. Then the Federal agents sent to the State learned, with dismay, that every voting precinct of the State had been effectively organized for silver.

Comment in Congress.

The following expressions of opinion on the result in Kentucky were obtained today: Senator Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio: I believed for some time that the silver men would control the National Convention at Chicago, and after the action of the State of Kentucky I am certain of it. I have been predicting for several weeks that sound money would receive the edge of defeat.

Representative Owens, of Kentucky: I anticipated the result. I had been through Kentucky and had discovered that the trend of Democratic sentiment was clearly toward silver. The people of the country are in a state of unrest and that are looking to Washington for relief. The Republicans count upon high protection to restore prosperity. The Democrats think that the free coinage of silver will bring them relief. The disposition in both parties is to turn to paternalism, to the National Government, to hear them through trials and troubles. The Kentucky primaries settle all questions as to the dominating power at Chicago.

Representative McMillan, of Tennessee: The contest between silver and gold has been determined within the party. The decision is to the status of the National Convention has prevented that consideration of candidates that would have been given had the party been united. An unbroken free silver ticket must be named and given an unequivocal free coinage platform to run upon. I count confidently upon the support of the South and West to carry a silver platform and to defeat the success of the Democratic next November.

Representative William Sulzer, of New York: I am very much surprised at the result in Kentucky. The Democratic party has no chance of success in the North unless it adopts a sound money platform and induces the administration of President Cleveland. It appears to me that a good many Democrats are losing their heads.

Representative Wheeler, of Alabama: It demonstrates that we silver men will control the Chicago Convention. It also shows that the Democracy of the country are in favor of bimetalism, and will nominate a true bimetallic candidate on a true bimetallic platform, and what is more that candidate will be elected. The present is a photograph of the times of 1850-60-61, and silver is again going to be a winning issue.

Representative Ames J. Cummings, of New York: Considering the treatment that Senator Joe Blackburn received after he was the nominee of the Democratic caucus, I think it was a just rebuke to those who belted the caucus and to those who sustained that bolt.

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man, and the free silver people think that it would be unwise to trust to him the management of a campaign.

SILVER'S CHANCES IN OHIO

Brice Still Making a Fight for Gold—His Opponents Claim Thirty of the Forty-six Chicago Delegates.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 1.—The reported statement of Senator Brice that he has given up the fight in Ohio is far from being true. He may have given out such a statement, but if so, it was merely a blind to put the silver people off their guard. The best evidence that he has not ceased gold missionary work in Ohio lies in the fact that his literary bureau at Columbus is up to its ears in the work of proselyting among the delegates already elected and watching all other points.

Agents are being sent into every county where delegates have been chosen and also in the counties that have not held conventions. Word has gone along the line to capture the delegates as fast as they are chosen. There is now in the hands of carefully selected gold standard men in each county a circular letter from Senator Brice's private secretary, containing this direction: "Forward at once, as soon as chosen, the name, post office address, occupation and business connection of each delegate to the State Convention." It may be true enough that Senator Brice despairs of electing gold delegates, but this letter would not be in the hands of hundreds of men in all parts of the State if he had given up the contest.

The Democratic State Convention will be held on the 24th of this month. The total number of delegates will be 873, while the Convention of last year had a total of 804 delegates. The decrease is due to the re-apportionment, based upon the reduced Democratic vote.

It is conceded by all the leaders except the federal office-holders that the tendency of the party in the State is decidedly toward silver.

The Collector of Internal Revenue for the Cincinnati district thinks the gold element will have a majority of about 100 in the Convention. On the contrary, the silver Democrats speak confidently of their control of the Convention. According to their figures the Ohio delegation to Chicago will consist of thirty free silver to sixteen gold men.

VIRGINIA WANTS SILVER.

Free Coinage Men May Get All the Delegates to Chicago at the Coming State Convention.

Richmond, June 1.—The overwhelming victory of the free silverites in Kentucky has created unbounded enthusiasm among the friends of the white metal in this State. The silver leaders are now satisfied that their cause will win at Chicago, and the most pronounced gold men here concede this. They not only admit that the Democratic National Convention will declare for free silver, but many of them are satisfied that that issue will win in the coming election.

Virginia's Democratic State Convention, which meets at Staunton on Thursday, will be overwhelmingly in favor of free silver. Of the twenty-four delegates to which the State is entitled the silver men will get twenty-two, and possibly all of them. The delegates, except the four from the State at large, will be chosen by districts at the State Convention.

The victory in Kentucky has given Senator Daniel a great boom for the Vice-Presidency. Although the Blue Grass State may present Senator Blackburn's name at Chicago for the Presidency, the Virginia leaders believe that place is certain to go to the Northwest, possibly to Boise, of Iowa. Should this be the case, they argue, the South will have to be accorded the second place on the ticket. The Virginia convention will in all probability instruct its delegation to present Daniel's name for the Vice-Presidency.

Gold leaders in Virginia are thoroughly disgusted, and many of those elected to the State convention will not attend. Had the outlook been less discouraging, some of them were disposed to favor a bolt from that body, in case the opposition adopted the unit rule in controlling the delegates to Chicago.

The platform will declare in the most emphatic terms for free silver, against the idea of a third term for a President, and possibly in opposition to the Administration's course on finances. The Federal office holders, all of whom are gold men, have been ready to show their loyalty, but they have cut no sort of figure so far. This class are now loudly proclaiming their determination to support the platform and candidates named by the national convention, whether for silver or gold.

HARRITY HOPES FOR GOLD.

But if Silver Wins He Will Stand by the Party.

Chicago, June 1.—A meeting of the sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee was held at the Auditorium Annex this afternoon for the purpose of receiving from the local committee \$11,000, the balance of the \$40,000 pledged by Chicago to insure the convention, and to arrange the details of the coming convention. Chairman Harrity said that if a silver plank was put in the platform he would accept it as far as the majority of the party and would stand by it.

"It is my belief," he continued, "that the entire delegation from Pennsylvania will do the same. All the talk that has been indulged in to the effect that the gold majority of the National Committee will exercise its power to unseat delegates is out of place."

"I still hope and believe that there will be a majority of gold standard delegates in the convention, but I am ready to admit that the silver sweep in Kentucky changes matters and reduces my hopes. It will likely have some effect upon the States that have not yet spoken in favor of the white metal."

THE PASSING OF CLEVELAND.

Murat Halstead Sums Up the Present Political Situation.

The fondest illusion of the Cleveland Administration fades out in the glaring news from Kentucky. The Democratic primaries on Saturday showed that more than two-thirds of the Democracy of that State are for free silver, in spite of the personal prestige of Secretary Carlisle, the whole force of the national office holders and all the financial and newspaper influences that could be mustered in the principal towns.

Last week two developments in Washington were closely related to each other—the silver men would control the Chicago Convention, and that the President was not a third term. The Kentucky election of delegates to the Democratic State convention is conclusive confirmation of these propositions. The example of



"Jimmy the Loon," the Latest Suspect in the Murder Mystery

James O'Connell, who is thus known to the police, is suspected by them in connection with the murder of Mamie Cunningham. He has been intimate with the family, has had ready access to the building, and has had an unfavorable record. He explains his whereabouts the day of the murder, but a woman contradicts him in an important particular.

Kentucky will be followed by Ohio and Indiana, and there will hardly be a gold standard Democrat south or west of Pennsylvania, whose head will show above the silver flood at Chicago.

It may be depended upon that two-thirds of the Democratic National Convention will be for unlimited, immediate, independent free silver coinage, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and there will not be an irrepressible conflict there, for the decisive battle of the war has been fought in Kentucky, and is a Waterloo for the gold standard Democrats.

The Kentucky organ of the sound money Democracy, the Louisville Courier-Journal, says the silver victory will turn the State over in November next to the Republicans by 60,000 majority. This is a calculation so thorough a mistake that it should not mislead. There is a question of critical moment, whether there are not as many free silver Republicans as there are gold Democrats in Kentucky. Certainly if the issue should be squarely made in that State between free silver and exclusive gold (the gold standard as declared by Cleveland, Carlisle and Echols) free silver will win very largely.

"CHANGING IT" IN OHIO. In Ohio, when Governor Campbell, "chanced it" on free silver, and Major McKinley was his antagonist, the defeat of Campbell after a vehement struggle was by a majority low in the twenty thousands, but last year when Senator Brice got his party on the gold platform, he was easily defeated (with Campbell again in the field) by more than 80,000. They say in Ohio that is the way the money standards work for Democrats. That is, they are more easily and largely beaten under the gold than the silver standard.

The Kentucky silver victory means, among many things, that Carlisle has not, and that Blackburn has, in his possession the political power of his party in his State. If it is the pleasure of Senator Blackburn he can have from the Kentucky delegation at Chicago as many complimentary votes for President as he chooses, and he will positively wield the State influence first and last in making the platform and the ticket. The platform will not be a straddle; it will be free silver without qualifications, and is the promise of June that the Presidential candidate nominated at Chicago in July will be Governor Campbell or Vice-President Stevenson, and the contention between them will be as to which is the better silver man. Stevenson will claim the precedence, but Campbell has the greater chance—besides being an Ohio man and a friendly enemy of McKinley, who will be nominated by acclamation on the motion of Senator Quay! Fancy what a fine move it was for Campbell two weeks ago to declare that he would not on any account, under any circumstances, however provoking, bolt at Chicago!

That was scattering good seed: How about the East? But will the gold men of the Democratic party in New York, New England and New Jersey be subservient in a free silver convention? Well, why should they not? They have no chance to do anything unless they can change the issue from the fatal one, to them, of protection, and everybody knows the silver silver element is alert and aggressive, even among the farmers of the State of New York. Before any Democrat denies this he should go to ex-Governor Flower, and see what the old farmer says about the sentiments of the agriculturists. New York has lost her primacy in the Democratic party and the silver men mean to find other partners. How large will the Democratic gold bolt be at Chicago? According to progressive indications, it will not exceed in impressiveness the processions of reform secessionists that took place from the recent Democratic State conventions of Kentucky and Syracuse.

The silver issue which the Kentucky election has made inexcusable is to elect the Populists, take in all the paper money fancies, cranks and fanatics, and assimilate them on a free silver basis. One who has not considered this subject with care and reference to statistics—one unacquainted with the temper of a vast number of people West and South—would be astonished to see the list of States whose politicians believe they could be carried under and for the silver standard.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Mark the momentous fact that the Kentucky free silver victory reorganizes the Democratic party on a free silver foundation. This victory is a surprise only to those who have shared the Administration's golden cloud fancies. It has been discounted for some time in silver circles in Wash-

POLICE SUSPECT

"JIMMY THE LOON."

He is a Queer Character Who Has Been Intimate at the Cunningham Home.

Familiar with the Premises, and Was Seen Hanging About After the Murder.

He Tells of His Whereabouts That Forenoon, but Mrs. Puel Flatly Contradicts Him.

ARRESTED MEN THOUGHT INNOCENT.

At the Funeral of the Strangled Girl Today Seventy Children from St. Gabriel's Parochial School Will Sing.

The police entrusted with the discovery of the murderer of little Mamie Cunningham seem to have practically given up hopes of fastening the crime upon either Edward McCormack or Francis J. Farrell, and spent most of their time yesterday in looking for a man who was mysteriously described as a "third party." This "third party" is James O'Connell, who is familiarly known as "Jimmy the Loon" in the neighborhood, where both the dead girl and he have always lived. The police were unable to find O'Connell yesterday, but Journal reporters saw him in the vicinity of the Kips Bay Brewery at 6 o'clock in the evening, and to them he made contradictory statements as to his whereabouts upon the day of the crime.

O'Connell, it is alleged, was seen hanging about the house where the girl was killed shortly after the crime was discovered. He disappeared soon afterward. He has long been familiar with the Cunningham premises, knew Mamie and her mother well, frequently slept in the cellar of the house, aided Mrs. Cunningham in moving her household goods from No. 311 to No. 315 East Thirty-seventh street two years ago, often loitered there, and on the day of the murder, he was seen in the neighborhood. He was seen yesterday in denying a newspaper statement, that the murdered girl had weighed one hundred and twelve pounds: "Why, she didn't weigh over ninety-five pounds," he said, "and I know, because I have often lifted her."

HERE'S A DENIAL. O'Connell claims to have worked for the proprietress of the Great Union Restaurant, No. 601 First avenue, from 8:45 until 2 o'clock on the day of the murder. This Mrs. Paul Puel, the proprietress of the restaurant, together with the manager, strenuously deny.

"Jimmy, the Loon," is an old character. Some persons profess to believe that he is not intellectually sound, but "Jimmy" says he is, and his conversation yesterday gave no indication of dementia. He is a queer-looking fellow, short, but heavy, and apparently strong in muscle. His unusually large head is set far down upon a pair of broad shoulders. His forehead is receding, his hair thin and unkempt. The ears are very large, and the eyes, which are exceedingly weak, are of a pale blue. He is picturesquely, even if lamentably, uncleanly.

"Jimmy" has been arrested for drunkenness on numerous occasions. On New Year's night last he was arrested for the burglary of the saloon at the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh street and Second avenue, having been found upon the premises, was bound over for trial, but was subsequently released, and some time later was arrested again on another charge, which was not pressed by the girl's parents.

When approached yesterday O'Connell's first words were: "I suppose you're detectives. I thought you'd come around for me, and that's why I got back into this precinct. Everybody suspects me of everything. But I tell you I wouldn't harm a hair of Mamie Cunningham's head, much less kill her."

"JIMMY THE LOON'S" ALIBI. "Where were you on the day of the murder?" he was asked.

"Oh, I can prove on alibi all right," he said, hurriedly. When I got up I went to Mrs. Curtis's house. That's at No. 325 East Thirty-sixth street. I brought up two buckets of coal for her, and she gave me five pennies. That was about 8:15. Then I went over to Learney's saloon, northwest corner of Thirty-seventh street and Second avenue, and had a glass of beer. I left there about 8:30 o'clock, and went at once to the dead Frenchman's restaurant. That's at No. 601 First avenue. I don't remember the name of the place, but I was put to work in the cellar and I worked there from 9 o'clock until I don't know just when, but I never left the restaurant once until 2 o'clock.

"When I left there I walked up First avenue, and at Thirty-seventh street, I met Tom Giles. He said to me 'Hello, Jimmy the Loon, have you heard about the murder?' 'What murder?' says I. 'Why Mamie Cunningham's been killed,' says he. 'The devil,' says I, and then I walked up the street where the crowd was, but I couldn't get in the house, so I hung around awhile, and then I went away by myself."

Mrs. Curtis, of No. 325 East Thirty-sixth street, said: "Yes, Jimmy came to my house Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock, and I got him to carry up two buckets of coal, for which I gave him five pennies. He went away and I have not seen him since."

Alfred McVall, bartender at Hearey's saloon, said: "Jimmy came in here Saturday morning about 8:30 o'clock and had a glass of beer. When he had drunk it I asked if he would clean up a few bottles and things and he said, 'Yes, I will.' He stayed here until 10 o'clock, and then he left. I am positive that he left here a few minutes before 9 o'clock."

WHAT MRS. PUEL SAYS. Mrs. Paul Puel, whose husband died a few weeks ago, is now owner of a small restaurant at No. 601 First avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, known as the Great Union Restaurant. She said, when questioned: "I know Jimmy the Loon very well. He worked for me last Saturday, the day of the murder. He came in here about noon on that day and said to me: 'Misses, I'm hungry and haven't got any money now, but if you'll let me have some stew and a cup of coffee I'll pay you soon.' I worked yesterday for a lady, dusting carpets, and I'm going up there this afternoon to collect

my money." I told him to sit down, and then told a waiter to give him the stew and coffee. He ate it and then picked up a paper and began reading. I let him sit there until 2 o'clock, when I ordered him out.

"I am as certain as I am that I am behind this counter now, that he did not come into my restaurant until a few minutes after noon Saturday. A week before, however, he assisted some plumbers, who were working in the cellar. He has never worked for me a single instant since that time."

This statement was corroborated by the manager of the restaurant.

O'Connell, when asked at what lodging house he usually slept replied sententiously:

"Lodging house! Why should I spend my good money on lodging houses, when I can get good hallways and woodsheds to sleep in?"

"Have you ever slept in the cellar of the Cunningham house?"

"Certainly," he replied quickly, and then checking himself, he added hastily, "but not lately."

"Are you familiar with the premises where the Cunningham lives?"

"Yes; I moved 'em in when they left No. 311 two years ago."

"Was there any way for a person to get out of the back yard?"

"Only through the cellar door. But—hastily—"that is always kept locked."

"For the past few weeks you have been in the habit of slinging in the back yards of the tenement houses around there, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Did you look at the body with the others?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Didn't want to," and having said this Jimmy became sullen and refused to talk further.

GOOD ALIBI APPARENTLY.

As for Farrell, the police have but very faint hopes indeed, of being able to bring anything against him. In fact, both men would appear to have established fairly good alibis. As Inspector Brooks said yesterday, after listening to the reports of Detectives Clark and Crag, "We haven't have not nearly enough evidence against either man to bring him over a grand jury. The public should remember, too, that we have not placed the men in arrest upon a charge of murder; we have simply asked to have them held as suspicious persons. I regard the circumstances against McCormack as stronger than those against Farrell, but I cannot say at this time that I regard the circumstances against either as particularly strong."

Farrell's claimed alibi was established in all essential particulars yesterday. Eumerich Hoevert, proprietor of the barber shop at No. 408 East Thirty-fourth street, stated that Farrell came to the shop Saturday morning at about 10:10 o'clock and was compelled to await his turn, and did not, therefore, leave the shop until 11:30. J. Gleason, who keeps the grocery store at No. 317 East Thirty-seventh street, says that Farrell came up the street from First avenue some time between 11:30 o'clock and noon; entered the grocery store, where he purchased two quarts of potatoes, and went into the hallway of No. 315. This corroborates the testimony of Farrell's sister and brother. If Dr. Weston's belief is correct—that the murder was committed between 11 and 12 o'clock that morning—Farrell's chances of a speedy release from custody are bright. The police are inclined to believe that Mrs. McCormack, the dressmaker, is mistaken in thinking she saw him with Mamie on the stoop at 11 o'clock. McCormack's alibi also seems substantial. He claims that he left his house at No. 222 West Thirtieth street, about 9 o'clock Saturday morning, bearing to Cooper Union a letter of recommendation from F. H. Carpenter, the artist. Reaching the Union he found that the offices were all closed, because of Memorial Day, and that he then returned home. Mrs. Biglin, the owner of the house, where he lives, as well as a young girl named Lizzie residing there, say they saw McCormack return about noon, and Mrs. Biglin further asserts that she saw him leave the house at about 1:15. Sadie McNeekin, the daughter of McCormack's cousin, says she saw him in the vestibule of No. 315 East Thirty-seventh street, at about 1:50 o'clock pushing the McNeekin electric bicycle. He immediately acceded to the apartments of his relatives and did not leave there until alarmed by the cries of Mrs. Cunningham.

AT THE STRICKEN HOME. The scenes about the house of mourning were very pathetic yesterday. A great crowd hung about the street all day, and many of them forced their way into the parlor where the dead girl lay, but more of the callers were young schoolmates and playmates of the murdered child. Nearly all of these brought with them modest floral offerings—a rose, or carnation, or a tiny bunch of field daisies. Mrs. Cunningham's brother-in-law, the Rev. Father Cunningham, arrived